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“Whither Goes Germany?”

By Count Keyserling (In an interview)

As one of the most famous English alpinists was preparing to climb the Himalayas, a party of young Germans asked if they could accompany him. “It means risking your lives,” was his reply. But they merely smiled and replied; “That doesn’t matter. We want to die in an interesting way.”

This perfectly true story is typical of the new Germany. If the alpinist in question had asked these young compatriots of mine for an explanation of their remark, they would probably have answered: “Since there is no future before us, at least let us be heroic!”

To understand the new Germany, and especially the National Socialism which typifies the spirit of the majority of our youth, you must endeavour to understand correctly the extraordinary conditions which have reigned in Germany since the War. It will require an effort of imagination to do so. National Socialism is a break between two generations. The majority of its members feel absolutely no point of contact, no kinship even with their elders. They have been brought up under conditions which are entirely new, and whatever ideas they may have absorbed differ enormously from those which once seemed so stable—those which their elders inherited and held and propounded, and thought to pass on to their successors. From early youth the lives of these young men and women, the citizens of the new Germany, have been cast in hopelessness and gloom. Poverty, want and loss seemed to them to have the force of a law of nature; their enjoyment of life was precarious; their future was blank and, at an age when youth is usually free from care, they had to make provision for the morrow. The young intellectuals, the student class, from which advanced political parties are so strongly recruited, felt the full weight of the economic burden; students had to work in the mines, factories and railways so as to be able to pay their fees. As a result the young German is very serious and very matter-of-fact. He does not believe in property because he has never had any. He does not believe in individualism because it is only when he shares with others that existence becomes supportable. He does not believe in liberty of conscience, for he says, with Lenin, is not freedom a “bourgeois prejudice and conscience a delusion that hampers and restrains?” He has no class prejudice, as all the people of Germany are poor together. And so he has started his civilisation afresh, and has conducted his principles and line of conduct for himself.

There is tremendous power behind Hitlerism, because it gives expression to the passionate desire of youth to overthrow the shibboleths of the old generation. National Socialism or Nazism is first and foremost the gospel of the poor and destitute. It is the uncompromising nature of its doctrines that has kept the movement going. “We want a new world, a new life, a new religion.” That is what the young Germany demands, and that is what it believes that Adolf Hitler can supply.

I have never met Adolf Hitler, for though on one occasion I invited him to lunch, he preferred not to meet me. But my impression is that, in the awakening German consciousness, he will play the part which Joan of Arc played in France when the fortunes of that country were at the lowest ebb. He is a single-minded man who has polarised Germany’s energies, and even if he fails we owe him a big debt for having awakened self-consciousness in our country. He has now reached his zenith, and as he is an artist he may realise that it would be politic henceforth to keep in the background and let others carry on. For he has promised more than man can possibly give, and sooner or later he will be asked to realise the hopes he has propounded. If on the other hand success has hypnotised him, the probability is that he will gradually lose his influence. He is a tremendous propagandist, a marvellous actor, a clever psychologist. Very few other public men would dare to arrive at a meeting as much as five hours late, as Hitler has dared and done on several occasions.

Yet in spite of the new mentality of which I have spoken, Hindenburg continues to exercise a prestige and influence in Germany which no German has equalled since Bismarck. He is the German of legend. He has been the doer of mighty deeds, and in time of emergency it is to the man with the great past that people turn. He is very old, but his resolution

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A Bird’s-Eye View

By Dr. James A. B. Scherer

and his grit are unimpaired. Like Hitler he realises that revolution must come; unlike Hitler, he believes that it must come from above. This in itself is an earnest of his success, for the Germans are an objective people. They believe in authority, and they are very tired of parliamentary democracy—very tired and very disil-

lusioned. Protesting violently, they will accept the inevitable and be grateful for it. No country has more respect for strength impartially used, and Hindenburg is essentially a strong, impartial man.

The new Germany will, in my opinion, be a country in which the principle of authority will once more prevail. But Hitler will find a place among the immortals. For he it was who awakened German consciousness at a moment when it was at its lowest ebb, and alone made our regeneration possible.

—The Bookman, London.

【獨逸は何處へ行くの註】

National Socialism is a break 國家 (或は國粹) 社會主義は二代の人達の間の切れ目とする

the student class, from which advanced political parties 進歩せる諸政黨がそれから強力な支持を受けて居る學生階級

it is only when he shares with others 生活が耐え得られるものとなるのは彼れが他の人達と同じ生活をして居る時だけである

line of conduct 行動の方向

Franco-British Protest on Nazis Propaganda

Rengo

Berlin, August 5.—The British and French Embassies in Berlin last night were instructed by their home governments to hand to the German Government this morning representations with regard to Nazi propaganda in Austria by means of radio broadcasting and leaflets dropped from air-planes. This move follows a separate demarche made by the Italian Ambassador to Berlin a day or two ago.

Both notes are couched in friendly and identical terms, the final text of which consists only of the three paragraphs agreed upon by the two Governments yesterday. The representations have been made under the preamble of the four-Power pact, which mentions specifically such action as that considered in the notes. In this respect they constitute a most friendly method of approaching Germany.

Both the notes make reference to Article 10 of the League Covenant and Article 80 of the Versailles Treaty, and then point out the regrettable effects of interference by the Nazis in Austrian affairs. Article 10 of the League Covenant provides that the members of the League shall respect the territorial integrity and political independence of other members. Under Article 80 of the Treaty of Versailles, German agrees to respect Austrian independence.—Japan Advertiser.

Hitler's Industrial Utopia: The 'State of Estates' Plan

By Otto D. Tolischus

The amorphous German soul is in turmoil again, as so often in the past, and the agony of its struggle for a final form is disturbing the world. In a period of revaluation of all values, the classic land of isms, which produced Protestantism but also socialism, is giving birth to a new idea, or refurbishing an old one, or mixing many ideas into a synthetic formula—depending on the point of view. The mighty sweep of its new doctrine already makes it apparent that to Martin Luther and Karl Marx has been added Adolf Hitler as a vital force which the world must assimilate.

There are many attractions about Hitlerism which only a German can understand. Out of the bracing but chilly air of a rational democracy in which the individual must stand on his own feet, he is fleeing back into the tribal enclosure and its warmer, though emotional, atmosphere. But the cardinal appeal of Hitlerism—the one which gave it the power to conquer—is the promise of work and bread. In the final analysis, Nazism stands and falls with its ability to satisfy the cry for these boons and all that it implies.

The Nazi leaders clearly recognize this dependence. Their first concrete legislative measures were aimed at "labor creation." The main supporting column of their "Third Reich" is the "German Labor Front," comprising the bulk of the German people.

Measures of Organization

The Nazi labor program automatically divides itself into two parts—the organization measures and the actual "labor-creation" measures designed to do away with unemployment.

The announced aim of the Nazi organization measures is the creation of a "State of Estates" (Ständestaat)—a cross between the Fascist corporate State of Italy and the guild system of the Middle Ages. In it there is to be no class warfare or party strife; the "welfare of the whole is to be put above the welfare of the individual"; capital and labor, master and man, those that have and those that have not, are to live together in "harmony and unity" under the aegis of the "Spirit of Potsdam," the benevolent, if not perhaps enlightened, despotism of a National-Socialist minority, and the rule of self-appointed "Führer," or leaders, who are to "guide every German from the cradle to the grave."

It is to be a State in which "leadership, discipline, command and obedience, the instincts of blood and race, the laws of room and soil, and the principle of performance" will take the place of a supposedly decadent liberalism and its antiquated respect for individual rights irrespective of creed, race or previous condition of servitude.

For this purpose, every "creatively active German" will be organized in the German Labor Front, which will be a "union of

the workers of fist and brow" and which will include both employees and employers, from the ditch-digger to the captain of industry. It is to be a political instrument of the State—"the high school of National-Socialist philosophy." Adolf Hitler himself is the "Lord Protector" of the German Labor Front, while its actual Führer is Dr. Robert Ley, known on account of the recent dispute in the International Labor Conference at Geneva.

The German Labor Front will comprise all the "estates" now in process of formation, except the bureaucracy and the agrarian population, which will form independent estates of their own. The "State of Estates" is to be completed within the next four years, but so far its outlines are still rather nebulous. Adolf Hitler, it is explained, does not want to create a paper State, but desires the new State to grow up organically on the basis of the existing organizations.

Just what an estate will be is still uncertain. Theoretically, the estate will consist of all those active within a certain profession, trade or industry—somewhat after a manner in which the members of the press have been called the Fourth Estate. But the members of a Nazi estate are to be rigidly organized in a vertical organization which will combine both employers and employees. These organizations are to have administrative functions for their particular field and all of them together are to form the columns supporting the "State of Estates," with the Executive and an appointed "Congress of Estates" at the top—all under the "totalitarian" control and tutelage of the Nazi élite.

At the same time the horizontal class organizations which heretofore have been the agencies of "class warfare" are also retained in the Third Reich; and, although they are being whipped into shape as parts

of the Labor Front, some of them are likewise called "estates." Thus, under Nazi pressure, the "Reich Estate of German Industry" has already been formed by the merger of the purely "capitalistic" National Federation of German Industries and of the League of Employers' Associations, with Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach at the head. Nazi commissars are now organizing the "Reich Estate of German Merchants" and the "Reich Estate of Artisans" on the foundation of the "National Socialist Militant League of the Trading Middle Class." The fate of the chambers of commerce and of trade is still to be determined.

Treatment of the Unions

Similar, only far more roughshod, treatment has been accorded to the labor unions and the office employees' associations, which are not designated as "estates" but merely as members of the Labor Front. That the Nazis could seize the mighty German trade-union system, which dominated the German Government since the war, without meeting the least resistance is still a surprise to them and to the rest of Germany.

Now all the employees' associations are being federated in the "Central League of Office Employees" under the leadership of Albert Forster, Nazi leader of Danzig. And all the labor unions are being federated in the "Central League of Workers" under the leadership of Walter Schumann. The latter league will comprise fifteen principal trade unions, instead of twenty-eight as in the old federation. Subunions (Fachschaften) within the trade unions will represent the specialized divisions of trades.

Whether these organizations of a supposedly antiquated class society are to have functions above those of social clubs and mutual welfare societies, however, remains to be seen. For the real functions for which they have been formed, namely the determination of wages and working conditions, are to be transferred to the vertical organizations of the estates. The smallest unit of these estates will be the shop council

Machado Flees Cuba Secretly: Excited Mobs Ransack The Palace

Rengo

Havana, August 12.—The Cuban political drama came to a rapid and exciting climax to-day when it was learned that President Gerardo Machado, whose resignation was demanded by the army within 24 hours, ending to-day at noon, had made a hasty and secret departure from Cuba at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in an airplane bound for Nassau in the Bahamas.

The President's request for a leave of absence was approved by the Senate to-day before it had learned of his sudden flight, and Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, former Ambassador to the United States, was named Provisional President to hold office until a new election is held in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

Dr. Cespedes' nomination has the approval of all political factions as well as

that of the army. Dr. Orestes Ferrara, President Machado's Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation but is continuing to fulfill his functions until his successor is named.

Until the revelation of ex-President Machado's flight, he was believed to be at his private estate outside Havana under heavy guard.

Exuberant and wildly excited mobs gathered in the streets to celebrate the downfall of the old regime and were finally dispersed by a torrential downpour of rain only after they had ransacked the Presidential Palace, located and burned the homes of several of Machado's chief adherents and killed at least five members of the dreaded secret police which the ex-President had established for the purpose of strengthening his hold on the Government.

Snapshots of Manchukuo

By Dr. James A. B. Scherer

[His Address before the 250th meeting of the Tokyo English Speaking Society, at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, on June 24.]

(II)

Through 1,000 Acre Campus

He also interested himself in providing for the youth of Manchuria educational privileges such as he himself never enjoyed. On the way from the North Tomb back to Mukden one rides through the 1,000 acre campus of Northeastern University, built and maintained by him; it must be confessed, however, out of extortionate taxes levied on his people. The imposing brick buildings have been closed since "the incident," but will some day be opened again. Chang Tso-lin's university had some thousand students, about equally divided between the liberal arts and technology.

While building his university, this strange super-bandit built for himself a war plant second only to that of Miss Bertha Krupp. I had heard so much of the Heikoshu, especially of its fabulous size, that I begged to be driven along its walled enclosure, which I found to be one-and-a-half miles long and nearly half-a-mile wide. Under both the Old and the Young Marshal it accommodated some 30,000 mechanics, busy day and night making munitions. But it went dead at the touch of the Japanese army.

During this drive I got my first clue to the character of H. E. Pu-I, Chief Executive of the new State. A large park was pointed out as the former site of the Summer Palace of the Young Marshal, Chang Tso-lin's son and heir. This palace with its gaiety was too near the tomb of his ancestors to suit Pu-I's tastes, so he had it demolished.

or cell, comprising the three divisions of employer, office employees and manual laborers. The shop councils will be combined into regional vocational groups (Fachgruppen), these into State vocational groups and these again into the Reich vocational group leading to the "Congress of the Estates."

(To be concluded)

【ヒトラー主義の註】

A period of revaluation of all values.

凡ゆる價値の再吟味の時代

tribal enclosure. 民族的園

Nazism stands and falls with此等の恩恵を求むる叫び及び其叫びの意味する所の凡てを満足せしめ得るかどうかに従つてナチス主義は興つたり亡びたりする

"Third Reich." 第三帝國、新聞雜誌及其構成員等が第四階級と呼ばれるに似た意味で使用されて居る

vertical organisation. 立體的組織

Labor Front. 労働者戦線とでも譯すべきか

Lord Protector. 保護者様とでも譯すべきか

State of Estates. 職業階級國家(?)各職業

的階級を網羅して成れる國家の意

の意味は未だ明確ならず

Nazi commissars. 國粹社會黨委員

office employees. 事務員 事務的使用人)

National Socialist Militant League of

.....國粹社會黨中産商人階級闘争聯盟

shop council. 工場委員會

Going up from Mukden to Hsinking, I found the New Capital growing like young bamboos after a spring shower; not helter-skelter, in the fashion of some wild western boom town, but orderly, opulently, almost resplendently. It has been laid out on the same grand plan as Dairen, with which it vies as a port, not indeed of the sea, but of the air. Many airplanes cross here, suggesting the geographical reasons leading to its choice as the capital when Mukden was given up.

With many important towns feeding it from all directions, Hsinking is a great staple-products market. The freight tonnage handled in the station runs to 3,000,000 tons a year.



Happy Manchu Farmers

Three great personalities dominate Hsinking, and indeed Manchukuo. I suggest that we therefore use our portrait attachment, and try to snapshot them.

Chief Executive Pu-I

Pu-I did not in the least disappoint me. Yet he was not as I had pictured him, or, rather, as he had been pictured to me. Instead of slim frailty I saw an athletic young man of 27, slender from daily tennis. Instead of solemnity I found geniality. When I got behind his smoked glasses I was struck by eyes so deeply intelligent and so luminously self-revealing that I wonder! Has Pu-I heard our saying about the eye being the window of the soul, and does he resent idle curiosity? For no other reason that I could discern would he seem to require smoked lenses, although he does indeed work his eyes hard in study. Just now he is poring over text-books in Japanese and Russian, hoping to become as "easy" in these tongues as he is in English and French.

He asks me to sit down and have a cigarette; lights one for me. I congratulate him on the growing tranquility and

prosperity of his country; on its improvement since I saw it 10 years ago; on his great opportunity. He says his first job is to build roads. He asks how often I have visited China, and I tell him four times. My impressions? "Steadily worse!" He assents - almost vehemently - and asks what I deem the chief difference between China and Japan. I pass this question back. He says that Japan respects her own history and cherishes her ideals while many Chinese run after strange gods, such as Communism. He comments eloquently on the callousness of China's leaders to the woes of her helpless people; on the turning of Chinese diplomats to one country after another with false statements and impossible promises, thus hoodwinking the Powers.

Cat's Paws Explained

When I murmur something about "cat's-paws" he asks to have the meaning explained, and laughs over it. He reverts to his own mistreatment, which Dr. Hu Shih termed "a disgraceful proceeding, which will go down in history as the most unsavory act of the Chinese Republic." He declares that the only reason his dynasty did not enforce its rights was that, unfortunately unlike Japan, it was unarmed. Adverting to my experience years ago as a teacher of Japanese students, he asks during what years of the Meiji Period I served; "and what kind of a boy, pray, was General Masaki?" "Gay, but studious," I answer. "Who were some of your other boys?" I mention Judge Torajiro Ikeda, now Senate-President of the Supreme Court of Japan, and Vice-Admiral Tosu.

On my mentioning that I had just seen a book with a picture of him in tennis togs in it, he laughs and asks what I think of tennis. On my telling him it has always been my favourite sport he says he plays every afternoon to refresh himself when the day's work is done. I tell him that in my own State our two most popular citizens are tennis players. He asks, Who? "Helen Wil s Moody is one" - but his enthusiasm interrupts; he knows more about her than I do. Do I by any chance know young Elliott Vines? "He lives in my town!" This seems to establish me in His Excellency's good graces more than all that had gone before!

Marshal Muto, who entertained me at lunch immediately after this interview, remarked that His Excellency is a hard student, taking a keen interest not only in language and statecraft, but also in Buddhism.

I had already met Marshal Muto, down at Ryojun, on the day after he was appointed Marshal. Due to the fact that my school was in his old home town, he was as cordial as though he himself had been one of my pupils.

While Marshal Muto is so much the soldier that he is known as the "Generals' General," he is not temperamentally a militarist. One of his old comrades-in-arms says that his gentleness strikes so deep that he awakens extraordinary affection among those who know him, as I can well believe. But there is a certain aloofness about him. Sometimes he is called the Silent General.

He impressed me as so imperturbable that "it would take quite a lot," as one interviewer said, "to upset his almost perfect poise and dapper turn-out. There is quickness in his manner, but a studied and deliberate speed, rather than impulsiveness. He is of medium height, with a freshly-pink complexion, a clipped gray mustache, closely cropped hair, and eyes that take in a lot but express not so much. His mouth is slightly aslant, with a lift toward the left, giving a touch of humour to a broadly oval face held in dignified control. He does not permit himself liveliness, in either speech or gesture. He is the man always thoroughly collected, but his smile is kindly." Asked whether his promotion realized any special ambition, he considered a moment, and said, No.

His Only One Idea

"I think I have had only one idea: to do my duty to my country and to serve the will of God."

Now that he had achieved the Protocol allying Manchukuo and Japan in a common defence, had participated in the consolidation of the Manchurian railways under government control, and had approved the welding of the communications systems, the Marshal was asked what new surprise he had in store. He said at once, "Industrial development. Particularly must we develop the treasures underground."

When it came to war talk, the Marshal stressed the object lesson in peace and order represented by Manchukuo. Was it not plain that Japan was doing her best to prove what she long ago had asserted: honest intentions toward Manchukuo? "Now we are trying to show the world what we meant, and I believe we are making some progress. The first objective had to be peace and order. Nothing could be allowed to interfere with that." Asked about Russia, he said: "Japan feels no animosity toward Russia, but should there be interference with Japan's peace program in Manchukuo, then Japan would have to take a stand. At present, the foundations of peace are being laid, and it behooves all elements in Manchukuo to assist with a helpful attitude."

73-Year Old Premier

The Premier of Manchukuo carries his 73 years lightly; for he is just the age of the Premier of Japan. Lean and lively, his face ruddy and his eye clear, he has the winsome smile of a youth. As to breeding, I recalled Dr. George E. Vincent's remark while president of the Rockefeller Foundation. During the building of the great medical centre in Peiping Dr. Vincent travelled often to China, and there met a few superior men like Premier Cheng. He is reported to have said that in their presence he himself felt like a boor!

Premier Cheng has given his own definition of the superior man. "He cultivates himself so as to give peace to others. This means, in regard to the aged, to give them rest; in regard to friends, to show them sincerity; in regard to the young, to treat them tenderly."

The teachings of his favourite sages,

Confucius and Mencius, he expounds as the gospel of the Royal Path, Wangtao. What Bushido has been to Japan, he would have Wangtao become to Manchukuo. He says: "The basis of the Kingly Way is: toward oneself the doctrine of the sages, toward others the godly virtues of charity and magnanimity."

To Build Roads

Does this sound abstract? Nothing could be more concrete than his reply to my question as to what he intends to do first. "Build roads!" Then he smilingly added, "We must not promise much, but let our actions speak for us." Later he said: "Your people have had a long and valuable experience in state building. We covet your criticism, for it will help us who are just beginning. And we covet also your friendship."



Shanghaiuan, the natural boundary between Manchukuo and north China

When I spoke of the big empty buildings of Chang Tso-lin's university at Mukden and expressed the hope that they might soon be filled, he replied: "Education, yes; but education first in agriculture and the industrial arts. Out of our apportionment for education I propose to spend 70 per cent., for agrarian and industrial training."

Premier Cheng, in addition to his long training in statecraft, is known as a famous calligrapher and also as the

greatest living Chinese poet; for he is pure Chinese, from the south-eastern province of Fukien. At a great tea party in Hsinking he sat on my left, with the equally dignified Minister of War on my right. I asked the War Minister whether it is really true that the Chinese have long had a proverb, "Manchuria produces two crops, soya-beans and bandits." Before he could reply the Premier spoke up: "Yes, to be sure, and I'll write you a verse about it." Seizing my pencil and an envelope I happened to have in my pocket he wrote a few ideograms that may be roughly translated as follows:

Did Manchuria beans and bandits grow?

Wangtao rules Manchukuo!

It turns the rogues to rural scenes—
Behold, the bandits turn to beans!

And now my roll has run out, and I leave you to develop your own views.

【滿洲國管見の註】

liberal arts. 廣く文科的諸科目を總稱す (文學科のみに非ず)

the Heikoshō. 兵工廠

hoodwinking the Powers. 諸列強を瞞す

upset his almost perfect poise and dapper turn-out. 彼の殆ど完全な均衡とコジンマリした出で立ちを覆へす (事は重大抵の事ではなからう)

a freshly-pink complexion いきいきとした赤い顔色、刈り込んだ白髪、ミツリと刈り込んだ頭髮、多くを觀察しても表現する事の妙い眼

does not permit himself liveliness 其言語或は身振に於て自ら輕快な態度を取る事を敢てしない

the Protocol 日滿共同防衛の議定書

object lesson. 實物教育

The Premier of Manchukuo carries his 73 years lightly. 滿洲國總理は其七十三歳の老軀を輕々と扱つて居られる

Premier Cheng. 鄭孝胥總理

a superior man. 君子

The Royal Path, Wangtao. 王の道即ち王道

MANCHUKUO:

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

By Dr. James A. B. Scherer

四各
六種
判寫
美眞
本入

定價一圓五十錢

八卷
錢料

- I. The Great Wall
- II. Mongol and Manchu
- III. Observations
- IV. Dairen and Port Arthur
- V. Mukden and the Mines of Fushun
- VI. Hsinking; Two Excursions; Harbin
- VII. Regent and Premier
- VIII. China's Collapse
- IX. Beans or Bandits?
- X. Manchukuo and Japan
- XI. China and the Powers
- XII. The Future of Manchukuo

A reader of the Mss. writes:

"I must offer you our most hearty congratulations. It is really marvelous that you have made the subject matter such attractive reading."

著者の鋭敏にして公正なる觀察と、大局を有する大局を縦横に論議し、其論は永久的価値を有する。著者の論議は、新滿洲國の語つて未だ本書に優るものなし。

内外人のために説く
「新滿洲國大觀」
「新滿洲國大觀」

Post Circles the Globe in 7 Days, 19 Hours, Beating Own Record of Two Years Ago

Wiley Post landed safely in his fleet monoplane, the Winnie Mae, on Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, at 11:59½ o'clock p.m. July 22nd, completing a record flight around the world.

The aviator, who used to be a farmer in Texas and an oil driller in Oklahoma, thus became the first person in history to fly alone around the world. He also established a new speed record in circumnavigating the globe in 7 days, 18 hours, 49½ minutes.

Post beat the record of 8 days, 15 hours, 51 minutes, established by himself and Harold Gatty, then his navigator, two years ago, by 21 hours, 1½ minutes.

The 34-year-old flier, who has only one eye, is the first person to fly around the world twice. His purple-and-white Winnie Mae, which is three years old, now has the distinction of being the first airplane ever to circle the globe twice as well as

being the fastest thing on wings when it comes to flying around the world. The Winnie Mae carried Post and Gatty around the world in 1931, and was rebuilt for the flight just ended.

On Time to the Minute

Post's arrival just half a minute before midnight more than bore out the prediction he made at Edmonton, Canada, that he would arrive at Floyd Bennett Field "about midnight" and beat the Post-Gatty record by nearly a full day.

Speeding through the dark, moonless night, with no lights on his plane, Post was almost on top of the airport before the crowd of 75,000 caught sight of him. He had his motor throttled down, so that it was even more of a surprise when the crowd saw a dark spot approaching the field from the north, about 800 feet up.

"There's a plane!" shouted some one near the automobile in which Mrs. Post, the flier's wife, sat.

"It has no lights!" cried Lee Trenholm, Post's manager, sitting in the car with Mrs. Post and Harold Gatty. "It must be Wiley!"

The cry then spread like wildfire throughout the crowd: "It's Post! He's made it!"

Even the airport managers were caught napping by the terrific speed Post made in the last few hours of his journey through the black night, with only the stars, the transatlantic air mail beacons and the illumination of cities and towns below him to light his way.

He flew above the field for less than a minute, without making a broad circle of the field, and then set the Winnie Mae down gently in a proper three-point landing southwest, almost directly in front of the Administration Building.

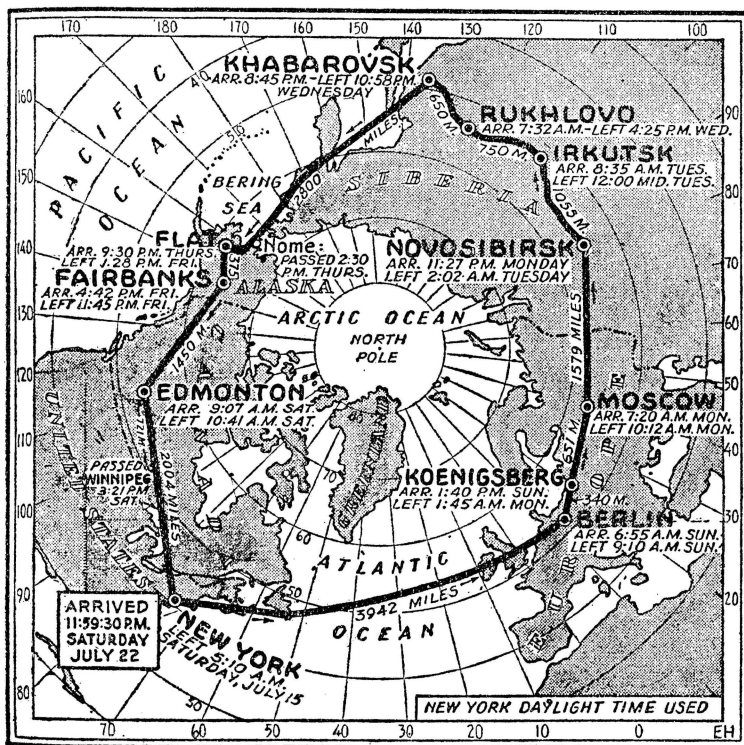
Taxies Plane From Crowd

The 600 police were no match for the first wild, enthusiastic rush of the crowd, which broke the police lines as if they had been paper and rushed across the field toward the Winnie Mae. Post saw them coming, turned his plane around and taxied some 50 yards to the right and northward away from the onrushing crowd.

Meanwhile the police called on their reserves of mounted men and motorcycle officers, who made a quick sortie, repaired the broken ranks of the foot patrolmen and threw the crowd back before it could reach the airplane. Even so, the crowd poured upon the field on all sides of the airplane and the police had to form a hollow square in order to save it and its flier from being crushed by the enthusiastic hero-worshippers. — *The New York Times*.

Founding the World's Greatest Cathedral at Liverpool

The greatest cathedral that has ever been built was founded on June 5. Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the new Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King at Liverpool will probably be completed in about fifty years' time, costing £3,000,000 to build. It will then be able to accommodate a congregation of 10,000 people, all of whom will have a perfect view of the High Altar. The cathedral is to occupy a site of nine acres adjacent to Liverpool University on Brownlow Hill; and there the colossal building, surmounted by a figure of Christ, 500 ft. above ground, will truly dominate the city. It will be 150 ft. longer than St. Paul's and about twice as wide. The area, though not the length, will be greater than that of St. Peter's at Rome. The ceremony of blessing and laying the foundation stone was performed on June 5 by the Archbishop of Liverpool (Dr. Downey). Cardinal MacRory, Primate of All Ireland, was present as Papal Legate, taking the place of Cardinal Bourne, who was prevented by his serious illness from being present. A congregation of over 40,000 people attended the ceremony, and the streets of Liverpool were gaily beflagged for the occasion, the fine Whitsuntide weather bringing crowds of visitors.

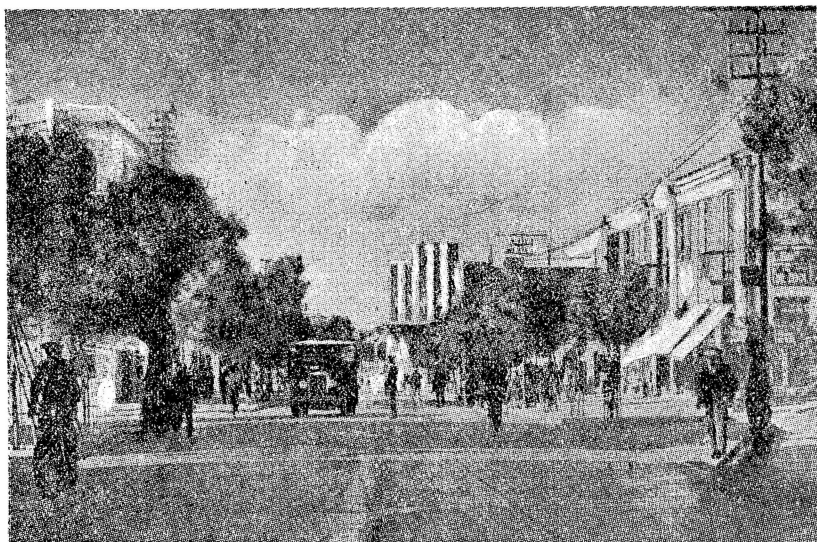


A summary of Wiley Post's eleven hops in his around-the-world solo flight, their distances, the flying time and the average speed follows:

Distance.	From	To	Time.	Aver. Speed. M. P. Hr.
3,942	New York	Berlin	25:45	153.5
340	Berlin	Koenigsberg	4:30	77.77
651	Koenigsberg	Moscow	5:15	119.68
1,579	Moscow	Novosibirsk	13:15	111.58
1,055	Novosibirsk	Irkutsk	6:33	161.7
750	Irkutsk	Rukhlovo	7:32	99.55
650	Rukhlovo	Khabarovsk	4:20	150.
2,800	Khabarovsk	Flat	22:32	124.2
375	Flat	Fairbanks	3:14	115.98
1,450	Fairbanks	Edmonton	9:22	154.8
2,004	Edmonton	New York	13:18½	150.5
15,596	New York	New York	115:36:30	127.43

To The Holy Land Come Prosperity And Culture

By Joseph M. Levy, Jerusalem



Palestine, that tiny corner in Jerusalem, Asia, no larger than the State of Rhode Island, is enjoying a period of comparative prosperity and freedom from the woes and worries of depression that are gripping practically all the rest of the world. Poor, very poor, only a few years ago, this little land has developed until optimism can be felt in the very air. Everywhere, from Dan to Beer-sheba, building, planting and manufacturing are proceeding at a swift pace.

Let us picture the country as it is to-day and then determine the reason for its prosperity. Vast areas of land which, less than a decade ago, were bare and barren are now blooming. During the Winter and Spring they present to the eye a verdant carpet, which changes its hue to gold in the early days of Summer. There are fertile fields of wheat and barley and corn and maize stretching for miles over the Plain of Esdraelon and the Valley of Jezreel. In Judaea, along almost the entire coastal plain, tens of thousands of acres are covered with orange and grapefruit groves.

The Rise of Tel Aviv

Near Jaffa (Joppa of the Bible), on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, where less than thirty years ago there was a vast expanse of sand dunes, to-day stands bustling Tel Aviv. This beautiful city, which was built up in less than three decades, has a population of 70,000 and all the comforts and conveniences that one associates with a metropolis in Europe or the United States. It has theatres, cinemas, opera, cafés, clubs, casinos. It has fine shops and modern stores.

In and around Tel Aviv there are factories for the manufacture of silicate bricks, furniture, machinery, pocketbooks, shirts, shoes, syrups, candy, dresses, knitted goods, silks, textiles and a host of other necessities of daily life. And in all of these

factories men and women are busily at work; in some, even in three daily shifts.

But this unique Jewish city is not only a commercial centre. It has culture as well. Here one finds poets and writers, scientists and philosophers, musicians and artists, actors and playwrights. A bohemian atmosphere prevails amid the hustle and bustle.

Haifa's Activity

At the foot of Mount Carmel, in the north of Palestine, is Haifa, the "city of the future," destined, it is believed, to become one of the most important industrial and trade centres in the Near and Middle East. When completed a few months hence, the new harbor that is being built there will be one of the finest on the Mediterranean, and will bring to that city much shipping that has hitherto been diverted to other ports.

Haifa is also to be the terminus for the Mosul oil pipe line now being laid by the Iraq Petroleum Company. Besides giving employment to thousands of persons in the course of its construction, this pipe line will be a permanent source of revenue to the city. With these two huge undertakings in full swing, and with the rapidly developing large industries that have been established there through Jewish enterprise, Haifa is becoming one of the most prosperous seaports on the Mediterranean. Its geographical position at the gateway to the Near and Middle East and India is one of the reasons why a brilliant future is predicted for this place.

Within the past three years, as the economic crisis elsewhere has been becoming more and more acute, many Jews in various parts of the world have been salvaging what capital they could and transferring themselves to Palestine. The anti-Semitic outbursts in Germany have also brought to the Holy Land many Jews who

otherwise would never have dreamed of leaving their fatherland. The great majority of these newcomers have brought with them capital ranging from \$10,000 to \$250,000, and a very large amount of this money has been invested in the growing of oranges, Palestine's leading industry. Thanks to Jewish agronomists trained mostly in California, Palestine to-day produces not only a fine orange, but also a high-grade grapefruit, for which there is a great demand on the English and other European markets.

Several companies have been formed for the planting and managing of the orange and grapefruit groves. These companies buy large tracts of land and sell them to individuals in lots ranging from ten to one hundred or more acres. They undertake to plant the grove for the investor and cultivate it until it bears fruit. If the purchaser so desires, the company also markets the fruit for him.

Outstanding among companies of this kind is the Hanoteah, Ltd. The directors, managers and experts of this concern are almost all native Palestinians whose fathers cultivated citrus plantations before them. They have established within the past few years four flourishing citrus-growing colonies covering thousands of acres. One of the colonies, beautifully located on the Mediterranean shore, is Nathanyah, named after the late Nathan Straus.

To-day there is an "orange boom" in Palestine. More than 4,500,000 cases were exported this season, and the estimate for next year is about 6,000,000. This "orange rush" is due to the fact that investment in the plantations of the golden fruit has yielded unusually high returns. Some seasons within late years, grove owners have made a profit of as much as 25 per cent on their investment.—*The N.Y. Times*.

(To be continued)

HOKUSEIDO OCTOBER BOOKS

Prof. G. Caiger's DOLLS ON DISPLAY Japan in Miniature

with 70 photographs and some colour prints
A book for all ages—from eight to eighty

A book for all ages—from eight to eighty! Dolls on Display deals with a unique aspect of Japanese life and culture, one that hitherto has received scant attention. The Boys' and Girls' Festivals, being part of the experience of every Japanese, reveal influences moulding their thoughts and actions. The book is a charming introduction to the manners, taste and character of the most discussed nation of to-day.

The legends, traditions and fairy stories which surround these decorative little figures are here collected for the first time in either English or Japanese. The aim has been to present an illustrated record of the Festivals, as well as to give an explanation of the dolls with their decorations, and to show the place of these observances in the life of the nation.

The binding of the book picturesquely blends Japanese and Western styles. Full of beautiful illustrations, it forms an ideal present for friends at home; a souvenir for the visiting tourist, or a prized possession for the resident in Japan.

Major R. V. C. Bodley

Novelist and Special
Correspondent of the Sphere, London.

Writes on
Japan's mandates in the South Seas, and her Colonies. Includes

Travel, Sketches, Observations

The Romance of Japan の 日本版に就いて

著者 Scherer 博士からの手紙

My Dear Mr. Nakatsuchi:

On coming down from Nikko this morning I found a copy of your Japanese edition of "The Romance of Japan Through the Ages," fresh from the binder. Every detail is so satisfactory, from jacket and endpapers to the conspectus at the end of the book, that I am taking the first possible moment to express my profound appreciation.

The American editions of this book were notably well printed, as the manuscript had the good fortune to enlist the personal interest of the head of the publishing firm, who personally saw it through the press. But I must confess, after making a careful comparison between his work and yours, that you have, from the same plates, turned out an even more beautiful and substantial job. And yet you are selling the work for ¥3.80, whereas the American edition has had to charge a price, in Japan, of ¥12.50. I am simply amazed.

While comparisons are said to be odious, I think it only fair to mention a few of the many points in which the Japanese edition excels its predecessors.

To begin, the jacket is a most striking improvement. "Romance" is susceptible to two quite different interpretations. The Japanese artist living in New York who did the original jacket seized on the meaning that relates to the relations between men and women. While he did an artistic job, his picture of the Fujiwara couple missed the message of the book. Your artist, without any suggestion from me, has caught the exact heart of the message, and set it forth with great charm and beauty. Besides, the harmony of color leaves nothing to be desired.

The end-papers of the American editions were faithfully reproduced from a modern wood-print of one of the "San-kei," but the pages facing each other showed the same picture, which was, to say the least, repetitious. You have had new end-papers made by a well-known artist, in which the famous Fourth Avenue Bridge of Kyoto stretches across the two pages, with Kiyomizu in the background, the result being a delight to both eye and mind.

Passing on to more substantial matters, you have used better paper, thicker boards for the binding, and a strong tie for the backs of the sheets. The color of the binding is a striking improvement, and you have had new dies cast for both front and back. The engravings are on an excellent hand-laid paper, thus bringing out refinements of detail. Three of the pictures are entirely new, and a great improvement on those they supplant. Finally, the conspectus is freshly set up, and printed on such durable Japanese paper that it will long outwear the original.

I had already had cause to appreciate your excellent work and astonishingly low price in connection with "Japan, Whither?" but I think that in "The Romance of Japan Through the Ages" you have surpassed yourself.—Again and again I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES A. B. SCHERER

ヘルン研究家の見逃すべからざる
世界的珍本! 250部限定豪華版!

THE IDYL:

My Personal Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn

By Léona Queyrouze Barel

各頁ヘルン手紙實物大 送料
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A monument to Hearn in his New Orleans days, dealing with an aspect, hitherto untouched, of his character. It is a tribute to Hearn written in a beautiful prose-poetic style. Containing also the photographs of the letters of Hearn to the author. The work forms a unique, important contribution to Hearn literature.

部數極メテ僅少、若キ NO. 御希望ノ方ハ即時御注文アレ

STORIES FROM PIERRE LOTI

TRANSLATED BY
LAFCADIO HEARN

With an Introduction by

Albert Mordell

定價二圓 送料
八錢

Pierre Loti は Maupassant と共に Hearn が最も敬愛した作者の一人である。本書は Hearn が己が敬愛の念から筆を執つて譯した Loti の名篇を収めたもので未だ嘗て和文でも英文でも單行本として出版されたことなき諸篇をも含み、Hearn を研究し Loti を研究するに必須の材料である。而かも行文流麗にして名筆を譯すに筆筆を以てしたるもの。Hearn にしろ、Loti にしろ、何れも日本に關係の深かつた事は本書をして一層興味あらしめる所がある。

ヘルンが最も敬愛したる
佛蘭西の文豪ピエロ・ロチ
の名篇を英譯するに靈筆
を以てしたりと云ふべく
北星堂により始めて世
にされたる稀有の文獻!

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オクスフォードポケット形 送料
— 總6號活字組美本 — 定價五十錢 六錢

英語學習者のために精しきに過ぎず、簡に失せず、最も必要なる點を注意深く考慮して字を撰び最適にして必須の譯を附し、類書中他に見ざる多數の新語を包含したる最も便利なる英和小辭典! 通學に、旅行に、常にポケットの良友である。

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編輯室から

經濟會議は結局泡沫の様に消えた、關稅戰と各國間の個別的協定とが肩を並べて額を出したり引込んだりして居る。右手に剣左にコーランと云ふに近い。落つかざる世界の觀が依然濃厚である。獨逸フアツシヨ即ちヒットラー主義の傲倖振りと強壓力はまことに驚くに耐へたものであるが落つかざる世界を背景として居るが故に今迄可能であつた、今後も亦其背景の續く限り生命を持つてはなからうか。卷頭の、文明批評家として有名なるカイセルリンク伯の「獨逸は何處へ行く」の論策はヒットラー主義の知的苗床をなす獨逸青年の心理状態を解剖して餘す所がない、短篇とは云へ讀んで明快透徹穿ち得たりと云ふ感じがする。ヒットラー主義とは何か？我等の今迄に接した所は多く破壊的或は宣傳的報道が多かつたが、本誌は茲に其

建設的方策殊に其根幹をなす産業政策に關する論文を所載し得るを喜ぶものである。ナチスの企圖する産業計畫は必ずしもムツソリーニ首相のフアツシヨ産業政策と全然軌を一にするものでない、本誌先々月號並に先月號所載のフアツシヨ政策と併せて讀んで興味の方多かるべきを確信する。シエロー博士の「滿洲國警見」は本誌を以て完結されるが同博士の滿洲國大觀は装ひを美しくして新秋早々我讀書界に送る事となつた。曩に姉妹篇 Japan-Whither? を讀める讀者も讀まざりし者にも齊しく待望の書であつて鋭敏にして公正なる觀察と大局的判斷に基く論策は永久的價值を有すべきものとし其他滿洲國の人と物とな縦横に論議し馬賊を語り都市を語り産業を語り新興滿洲國を語つて未だ本書に優るものなしとする所である。諸列強は滿洲國を承認すべきか？滿洲人は日本人と嫌忌せりや？其他等々の諸問題正しく我

等の關心事でなくて何だらう。我々は同博士の如き眞に東洋を知り我等を理解する公正の紳士を持つ事を喜び同博士の著書を茲に三度び我内外の讀者諸氏に送り得る事を無上の光榮とするものである。此夏の最も勇壯果敢なりし冒險は恐らくワイリイ・ホスト氏の世界早廻り飛行であつたらう。七日十八時間四十九分半の記録は二年前彼れ自身及びハロルド・グツタイ兩氏が作つた記録を破る事二十一時間一分半、其技術の事は云ふ迄もなからうが、其耐久力と豪膽さは眞に驚嘆に値するものである。其飛行地圖と時間の記録を載せて超人的偉業に敬意を表したい。最後の「パレスティンに繁榮来る」の記事は新興滿洲國の現在と對照し將來を想起して興味深いものがあると思ふ。工業は興り、高原にオレンジの花が咲き荒野に町が樹ちつゝある、何と明るい繪だらう！滿洲に此事のあるも遠い事ではない。

印刷所 北星堂印刷所 發行所 東京市神田區錦町三ノ七番 北星堂 (電話神田) 一四二九番 送料五厘 四ヶ年分送料共

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奈良朝時代より今日に至るまでの歴史を流麗なる筆を馳つて小説の如く、日本史實に則して史實に捉はれず英雄を説き人情を語り美術を論じて而かも我日本史の本流を忘れず興味と史實の中間を行つて日本史の梗概と主流を述べたるもの。外人の物した日本に關する英書と云へば古典的歴史的價値のあるものは、とかく我々に取つて興味のないものが多いが此の書はそれらと全類を異にせるものと云ふべきで、我々日本人が讀んで面白く且つ教へらるゝ所あり、又外人が讀んで有益にして興味ある日本史であり、日本風物及び文化に關する無二の日本案内記である。

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